

ATI remediation- Pharm

Management of care

1. Client rights

- As a nurse it is important to be aware of client's rights. Right to refuse treatment, etc.
- A patient also has the right to know what type of treatment they are receiving and the side effects and potential complications
- A patient also has the right to respect.

Safety and infection control

1. Reporting of Incident/Event/Irregular Occurrence/Variance

- As a nurse it is important to report all incidents like medication errors.
- If a mistake occurs and it is not reported, there can be consequences.
- Patient safety is the number one goal in healthcare and reporting incidents is a part of this.

Psychosocial integrity

1. Substance Use and Other Disorders and Dependencies

- In nursing, we will see many patients who have substance use disorders as well as mental health disorders.
- If someone has a surgery or chronic pain, they could be prescribed a pain medication and those are very addictive.
- Being aware of the signs of dependencies is important.

Pharmalogical and parenteral therapies

1. Adverse Effects/Contraindications/Side Effects/Interactions

- When a patient is prescribed a new medication, it is important for the nurse to check adverse effects, contraindications, and interactions.
- Polypharmacy is when a patient is taking multiple drugs that react with each other in negative way. A nurse needs to go over all of the patient's medications.
- Being aware of the potential side effects is important for the nurse. When you have a patient on your floor, you need to be monitoring for adverse effects.

2. Dosage calculation

- Correct dosage calculations is pertinent to the nursing field. It could really be life and death.
- If you are unsure about a dosage calculation, another nurse on the floor can double check it with you.

- If you make a dosage mistake, it is important to document it and learn from that mistake.

3. Expected actions/outcomes

- When a patient is given a medication there is an expected action or outcome. If it is a pain medication, the expected outcome is pain relief.
- It is important to be aware of an expected outcome just in case it doesn't work. For example, not all antibiotics work for all patients. A nurse needs to be aware of that.
- If an expected outcome does not work, it may be necessary to contact the provider to try an alternative therapy or medication.

4. Medication administration

- When administering medication, the nurse needs to identify the patient with more than one identifier. ID bracelet, last name, DOB.
- When administering medication, it is important to double check dosage, interactions, and adverse effect.
- It is important to know the rights of administration. Right drug, right dose, right client, etc.

5. Parenteral/Intravenous Therapies

- When starting a patient IV, it is important to start lower than higher.
- It is important to check the IV site routinely during your shift to make sure that it is not infiltrated.
- It is also important to check IV tubing and the IV area in general to make sure it is working properly to achieve the best form of therapy.

6. Pharmacological pain management

- A lot of patients who are in the hospital are going to receive pain management in the form of medication. When giving pain medication, it is important to have an order for it!
- Reassessing the patient's pain is also important. Especially after pain medication has been administered.
- Always check the pain medications you are using to make sure there are no major contraindications.

Reduction of risk potential

1. Changes/Abnormalities in Vital Signs

- Checking a patient's vital signs is SO important. It is also important to recognize abnormalities in vital signs.
- A change in vital signs can be from medication or the patient's condition.
- Being able to identify a change in vital signs and working to stabilize these is important.

2. Laboratory values

- A nurse needs to know normal/abnormal lab values in order to treat the patient.
- Some lab values could be a major red flag towards that patient's condition and the physician would need notified and tests may need to be ran.
- Medications can cause an alteration in lab values and that needs to be assessed.

Physiological adaptation

1. Fluid and electrolyte imbalances

- Fluid and electrolyte imbalances can be caused from medical conditions or even medications.
- A nurse needs to be able to identify these imbalances so they can help treat these.
- Fluid and electrolyte imbalances can lead to worse health conditions and the patient can go into an unable condition.

Liberal Education for Baccalaureate Generalist Nursing Practice

1. Definition

- This education provides the nurse knowledge, skills, and values.
- We also learn advocacy and quality care.
- A baccalaureate education in nursing allows you to pursue higher degrees like a master's degree.

Basic Organization and Systems Leadership for Quality Care and Patient Safety

1. Definition

- Patient safety.
- Decision making, problem solving, and skills.
- Following basic protocols can keep the facility organized and improve the patient's quality of care.

Scholarship for evidence-based practice

1. Definition

- A problem-solving approach that is based off evidence that is used for nursing care.
- Assess the evidence
- Put this evidence into the nursing practice.

Information management and application of patient care technology

1. Definition

- Information of the patient needs to be professionally delivered and stored. Letting the patient know of their condition as well as documenting it is important.
- Applying patient care technology can improve care by giving the best and most updated care.
- Example: using their barcode on the wrist band to give medications.

Interprofessional communication and collaboration

1. Definition

- Communication with the patient and the doctor is primary for the care of that individual.
- Collaborating with other nurses and staff is important for the care of the client. For example, if physical therapy comes in, the nurse needs to update them on that client's condition.
- These need to be done in a professional manner.

Clinical prevention and population health

1. Definition

- The population can be changed to help prevent disease. For example, non-smoking areas.
- Providing proper health information about specific services that can be provided to that patient.
- A clean population can help prevent patients from needing to come to the hospital.

*** Baccalaureate Generalist Nursing Practice***

1. Definition

- Nurses work with patients and the patient's families.
- As a nurse you work in and for the entire community.
- A nurse can also work under a doctor or a practice.

Foundational thinking in nursing

1. Definition

- A nurse needs to analyze the patient as a whole. For example, past medical history, symptoms, medications, etc.

- Evaluation and analysis are important to figure out what to do with the patient next.
- Without a foundation, a nurse would not be able to critical think.

Critical judgement and critical thinking in nursing

1. Definition

- Critical thinking is important for nurses because we must be able to think outside the box daily.
- If a patient comes in with certain symptoms, it is part of the nurse's job to link those symptoms together to be able to determine what may be wrong, and what may need to be done.
- Being able to judge a situation critically is also important. Identifying a patient and their condition can save their life.

RN management of care

1. Definition

- Nurses need to be able to manage care. Top priority always comes first.
- A patient who is more critical needs to be seen first.
- Important nursing tasks need to be done over anything else.

RN safety and infection control

1. Definition

- Basic safety and infection control always need to be implemented. For example, hand washing.
- Identifying safety risk is important in implementing safety protocols. Identifying a fall risk can help prevent a future fall because the nurse and other staff would have taken the proper precautions.
- This can include double checking medications and orders.

RN psychosocial integrity

1. Definition

- A nurse provides social support to the patient.
- A nurse can be a mental health advocate by being a support to the patient.

- If a patient is experiencing a stressful situation, the nurse is there to help and provide information.

RN pharmacological and parenteral therapies

1. Definition

- After giving the patient medications, the nurse needs to evaluate the patient's condition.
- Checking vital signs can help to see the patient's status as well as assessments.
- Rights of medication is important.

RN Reduction of risk potential

1. Definition

- Nurses need to reduce the risk potential. This could include fall risk management.
- Identifying critical information is a part of this.
- Place the patient's call light within reach, lower the bed, and place mats on the floor by the bed.

RN physiological adaptation

1. Definition

- The nurse needs to manage the patient's reason for being in the hospital as well as preexisting conditions.
- For example, if a patient has diabetes, a blood sugar needs to be obtained as well as insulin.
- Conditions that are managed include acute and chronic.

Human Flourishing

1. Definition

- This includes respecting diversity. As a nurse you will have patients from all different cultures and religions.
- Respecting a patient even if you do not believe in the same things is important.
- A patient's health and wellbeing is priority.

Nursing judgement

1. Definition

- Nursing judgement includes critical thinking and applying that information in the clinical aspect.
- Patient safety is a consideration in nursing judgment.
- When evaluating a situation, a nurse needs judgement that includes critical thinking and application. If a patient's vitals are off, the nurse needs to use judgement on what to do next.

Professional identity

1. Definition

- A nurse is a leader. They can be a leader to other nurses and assistant personnel.
- Following ethical and legal responsibilities in the healthcare field is important for nurses.
- Acting as a professional in the nursing field is important because we are patient advocates, leaders, and we represent a population.

Spirit of inquiry

1. Definition

- Evidence based clinical practice is put into place. Hand washing is a part of evidence-based practice that is used daily.
- Problem solving is something a nurse does daily. If a patient is experiencing an issue, the nurse helps investigate and solve the problem.
- Sometimes the nurse needs to use a new approach for a patient. If something is not working for one patient, a new method needs to be provided.

RN assessment

1. Definition

- Every time a nurse goes into the patient's room, they are assessing them and their surroundings.
- Checking IV lines and placement is a part of the nurse's assessment as well as the overall appearance of the patient.
- Upon admission, the nurse performs a head-to-toe assessment and during every shift another assessment is performed.

RN analysis and diagnosis

1. Definition

- The nurse is always analyzing the patient to be able to provide proper interventions.

- For example, if the patient is in pain, analyzing vital signs, appearance, and current/past diagnoses can help support this. The nurse can provide interventions with this information.
- The nurse needs to keep the patient diagnosis in mind. If they have COPD, the nurse needs to know that oxygen therapy may be needed, and the respiratory system needs extra close monitoring.

RN planning

1. Definition

- Nurses need to make decisions and plan accordingly.
- Planning what you need to do can make your day more organized and that will improve patient care.
- Planning is a step in the plan of care. Planning what interventions to take, what to teach the patient, and what to assign the assistive personnel is important.

RN implementation/ therapeutic nursing intervention

1. Definition

- During implementation, the nurse is providing the patient with the interventions for their plan of care.
- This can include giving medication, administering oxygen, and even non-pharmacological therapies like massage.
- During implementation, the nurse can assign the assistive personnel tasks to help with the plan of care.

RN evaluation

1. Definition

- Evaluation involves evaluating the patient after the interventions were done.
- After evaluation, the nurse can determine whether the intervention was successful or if a different route needs to be taken.
- Goals need to be met and if not, it needs to be noted.

Priority setting

1. Definition

- Patients need to be taken care of in the order of urgency.

- If you are taking care of a patient and that is your priority, but another patient needs something then the nurse can ask the assistive personnel to help (if it is a task that they can perform).
- When the nurse gets on for their shift, they need to plan their day accordingly and plan it from priority.

Safety

1. Definition

- As a nurse, it is our job to provide safety in the best way possible.
- This can include leaving the patients call light within reach, implementing fall risk protocols, double checking medication before administration, and notifying the provider of any sudden changes in the patient's condition.
- Proper assessment is also important for the patient's safety. For example, if a patient has a skin ulcer, the nurse needs to perform a proper assessment and document! That way proper care can be done and provide safety for the patient.

Patient-centered care

1. Definition

- Patient centered care is the involves many aspects including social, spiritual, psychological, and physiological aspects.
- Respecting the patients wishes (cultural and spiritual) is important. A nurse needs to accommodate to these when caring for these patients. The healthcare field is based upon our patients and their comfort so doing these things is necessary.
- Patient centered care can also include the patient's financial status. If they cannot afford the medication for their illness/condition, someone must be notified to try and accommodate them.

Evidence-based practice

1. Definition

- Nurses implement evidence-based practice through handwashing, PPE protocols, and disease prevention protocols.
- Fall risk protocols are a part of evidence-based practice. These studies have been done to prove that these interventions WORK.
- Nurses use new technology as a part of evidence-based practice. These practices prove to be better for the patient's condition and experience.

Quality improvement

1. Definition

- The plan of care is a part of quality improvement.
- The use of technology is a part of quality improvement.
- Proper documentation can also improve the quality of care.

Teamwork & collaboration

1. Definition

- Teamwork and collaboration are essential in the healthcare field. Nurses, doctors, physical therapists, surgeons, and the lab all work together for each patient. This is necessary for the patient's recovery and management of their condition.
- Collaborating with other staff can help the nurses critical think and investigate a patient problem.
- Through teamwork and collaboration, respect and mutual agreement is important.